

Appl. No.: 10/078,033
Response to Office communication of July 31, 2003
Docket no.: STAN/353/US

RECEIVED
OCT 31 2003
TC 1700

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

First applicant: Leon P. JANIK

Application No.: 10/078,033 Examiner: Matthew O. Savage

Filing Date: February 19, 2002 TC/A.U.: 1723

Title: Filter Cartridge with Grommet Spring

Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

TERMINAL DISCLAIMER TO OBVIATE A DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION

STANADYNE CORPORATION hereby disclaims the terminal part of any patent granted on U.S. Patent Application No. 10/078,033 which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of U.S. Patent No. 6,364,121 and hereby agrees that any patent so granted on Application No. 10/078,033 shall be enforceable only for and during such period that the legal title to said patent shall be the same as the legal title to U.S. Patent No. 6,364,121, this agreement to run with any patent granted on Application No. 10/078,033 and to be binding upon the grantee, its successors and assigns.

STANADYNE CORPORATION does not disclaim any terminal part of any patent granted on Application No. 10/078,033 prior to the expiration date of the full statutory term of U.S. Patent No. 6,364,121 in the event that U.S. Patent No. 6,364,121 later expires for failure to pay a maintenance fee, is held unenforceable, is found invalid, is statutorily disclaimed in whole or terminally disclaimed under 37 CFR 1.321(a), has all claims canceled by a reexamination certificate, or is otherwise terminated prior to expiration of its full statutory term, except for the separation of legal title stated above.

STANADYNE CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, is the owner of record of the entire interest in and to the invention described in U.S. Patent No 6,364,121 by virtue of an assignment from the inventor, which assignment was recorded in the Patent and Trademark Office on July 19, 1999 at Reel/Frame 010117/0542.

Appl. No.: 10/078,033
Response to Office communication of July 31, 2003
docket no.: STAN/353/US


Application No. 10/078,033 is a continuation-in-part application of Application No. 09/357,049, now U.S. Patent No. 6,364,121. STANADYNE CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation is the owner of record of the entire interest in and to the invention described in Application No. 10/078,033 by virtue of an assignment from the inventor, which assignment was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on April 24, 2002 at Reel/Frame 012853/0546.

The undersigned declares that he is an Attorney of Record for STANADYNE CORPORATION.

Respectfully submitted,

STANADYNE CORPORATION

Date: October 27, 2003
750 Main Street- Suite 1400
Hartford, CT 06103-2721
(860) 527-9211

By: 
Thomas J. Menard
Registration No. 42,877
Alix, Yale & Ristas, LLP
Attorney of record for Owner

H:\1wpdocs\Tjm\STAN\stan.353.terminal disclaimer.doc

CHAMBERS'S
TECHNICAL
DICTIONARY

Edited by

C. F. TWENEY

AND

L. E. C. HUGHES

A.C.G.I., D.I.C., B.Sc.(ENG.), PH.D., M.I.E.E.,
F.R.S.A.

Revised Edition with Supplement

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
NEW YORK
1961

First published July 1940
© *Third Edition Revised with Supplement, 1958*
Reprinted 1961

bump

bump (Mining). A dull noise produced in a coal-mine by settlement in the floor or roof of a seam.

bumps (Cinema.). Low-frequency extraneous sounds during reproduction, due to irregular motion of sound-track, in recording or reproduction.

buna (Plastics). Synthetic rubber manufactured (at first in Germany) by polymerisation of butadiene with sodium (hence the name *Bu+Na*). **BUNA-N (Perbunan),** made from interpolymerisation of butadiene with vinyl chloride, has good aging and oil-resisting properties; **BUNA-S,** made from butadiene and styrene, has good mechanical, electrical, and aging properties; especially used for tyres.

bunch light (Illum.). A group of electric lamps in a portable fitting; used chiefly for stage lighting.

buncher (Thermionics). An arrangement in a thermionic valve which velocity-modulates and thereby introduces bunches in the electron space-current which is passed through it. See **catcher, debunching, and rhumbatron.**

bundle (Anat.). Fibres collected into a band in the nervous system or in the heart.

bundle (Bot.). See **vascular bundle.**

bundle (Textiles). The commercial unit of yarn or cloth; for *cotton hanks* 10 or 5 lbs.; for *linen bundles* 60,000 yards of yarn, the weight varying according to fineness.

bundle end (Bot.). The much simplified termination of a small vascular bundle in the mesophyll of a leaf.

bundle of His (Zool.). See **His's bundle.**

bundle sheath (Bot.). A sheath of one or more layers of parenchymatous or of sclerenchymatous cells, surrounding a vascular bundle.

bundling (Furs). The operation of grading skins into bundles.

bungalow (Build.). A one-storey house, often built with verandas.

bungalow (Cinema.). The same as *blimp*.

Büngner's strands (Zool.). Long protoplasmic strands formed in the peripheral part of a cut nerve fibre.

union (Med.). A bursa formed on the outer side of the big toe where it joins the foot, as a result of deformity of the toe and pressure of tight-fitting shoes or boots.

bunker (Eng.). A storage room for coal or oil fuel for use in steam-boilers.

bunker capacity (Ship Constr.). The capacity of a space in a ship used for carrying fuel (oil, coal, or other combustible material). It is calculated at a fixed rate of stowage per cubic foot, according to fuel; and allowances for obstructions are made in percentage.

bu'nodont (Zool.). Having grinding teeth with low conical cusps.

bu'noid (Zool.). Said of the cusps of cheek teeth when they are low and conical with a rounded apex.

bunolo'phodont (Zool.). Having cheek teeth with crescentic cusps connected by basal ridges.

bu'nosele'nodont (Zool.). Having cheek teeth with the internal cusps bunoid, the external cusps selenoid.

Bunsen burner (Chem., Illum.). A gas burner consisting of a tube with a small gas jet at the lower end, and an adjustable air inlet by means of which the heat of the flame can be controlled; used as a source of heat for laboratory work and, in conjunction with an incandescent mantle, as the usual form of gas burner for illuminating purposes.

Bunsen cell (Elec. Eng.). A double-fluid primary cell yielding 1.9 volt. It consists of a zinc anode dipping into dilute sulphuric acid and a carbon cathode dipping into concentrated nitric acid.

burette

Bunsen ice calorimeter (Heat). An instrument used for determining the specific heats of substances by measuring the contraction due to the melting of ice when the hot specimen is introduced into it.

Bunsen photometer (Illum.). See **grease-spot photometer.**

bunt (Aero.). An aeroplane manoeuvre consisting of, first, the half of a loop, and from the inverted position, a half roll, or a further half loop, in the opposite direction, which brings the machine back to normal flying position.

bunt (Bot.). A parasitic fungus (*Tilletia foetens*), a species of smut, which destroys the grain of wheat by converting the interior portion into a black powder. Mainly confined to Europe.

Bunter Series (Geol.). The lowest of the three series into which the rocks of the Triassic System are divided. Well exposed in the English Midlands, it comprises pebble beds with sandstone above and beneath.

buntions (Mining). Horizontal timbers in a circular shaft, used to carry the guides for the cage and any pipes. See **dividers.**

buoy (Hyd. Eng.). A floating vessel, capable of being illuminated at night, moored in estuaries and ship-canals to mark the position of minor shoals, and to show the limits of the navigable channel.

buoyancy (Hyd., Phys.). The loss in weight of a body when immersed in a fluid, due to the resultant upward pressure exerted by the fluid on a body wholly or partly immersed in it. See **Archimedes' principle.**—(*Aero.*) The vertical thrust on an aircraft due to its immersion, either wholly or partially, in a fluid. Equal to the weight of air displaced by the gas-bags in the case of an airship; equal to the weight of water displaced by the immersed portions of the floats of a seaplane, or the body of a flying-boat. See also **reserve buoyancy.**

buoyancy, correction for (Phys.). In precision weighing, it is necessary to correct for the difference in the buoyancy of the air for the body being weighed and the weights. The correction to be added to the value, *w*, of the weights (in grams) is:

$$1.2w\left(\frac{1}{D}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right) \text{ milligrams,}$$

where *D* and δ are the densities of the body and of the weights respectively.

buran, boo-rah'n' (Meteor.). A frequent winter north-easterly wind in Central Asia and Russia.

burden (Elec. Eng.). A term used to signify the load on an instrument transformer. It is usually expressed as the normal rated load in volt-amperes, or as the impedance of the circuit fed by the secondary winding.

burden (Eng.). See **on-costs.**

burden (Met.). The material charged into a blast-furnace, i.e. coke, ore, and flux. A *heavy burden* means one with a high ratio of ore to coke; a *light burden* means one with a low ratio of ore to coke.

Burdieh use Limestone (Geol.). A limestone of non-marine origin, containing fossil ostracods and plant-remains of Lower Carboniferous age, occurring in the eastern part of the Central Lowlands (Midland Valley) of Scotland.

Burdizzo pincers, boor-dët'sō (Vet.). A castrating instrument which crushes the spermatic cord.

burdo (Bot.). A graft hybrid presumed to have arisen by the union of vegetative nuclei derived from the stock and the scion.